

L 57004-165

ACCESSION NR: AP5017101

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Dec64

ENCL: 00

NO REF Sov: 009

OTHER: 006

Card 474

0
SUB CODE: IC

1. RADCHENKO, O. A., KARPOVA, I. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Bitumen - Tatar A. S. S. R.
7. Chemical properties of certain bituminous matter from the Permian and Carboniferous deposits of southern Tatar, A. S. S. R. (contribution to the final report of the Tatar expedition for 1944.) (Abstract.) Izv. Glav. upr. geol. fon. no. 2, 1947.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

KARPOVA, I. P.
USSR/Geochemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Petrova, Yu. N., and Karpova, I. P.

Title : Chemical composition of hydrocarbons of a diffused organic substance of sedimentary rocks

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 2., 331 - 334, May 1954

Abstract : The empirical formula of hydrocarbons obtained from sedimentary rocks indicates the presence of mono- and bicyclic structures in these hydrocarbons particularly in naphthalene-methane fractions. Hydrocarbons of low-bitumen rocks are characterized by somewhat lower cyclic properties, molecular weight and much lower melting point than solid hydrocarbons. The available material is not yet sufficient to determine the specific genetic bonds between various bitumens. Two references; 1 USSR, Tables.

Institution : All-Union Petroleum Scientific-Research Geological - Exploration Institute, Leningrad.

Presented by : Academician D. V. Nalivkin, March 11, 1954

KARPOVA, I. P.

PETROVA, Yu.N.; KARPOVA, I.P.; KASATKINA, N.F.

Geochemical study of the organic matter in the Devonian deposits of the
Volga-Ural region. Trudy VNIGRI no.82:112-146 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Volga Valley--Petroleum geology) (Ural Mountain region--Petroleum
geology)

PETROVA, Yu.N.; KARPOVA, I.P.; KASATKINA, N.F.

~~Geochemical study of the organic substance in upper Paleozoic sediments of the Volga and Ural regions. Avtoref. nauch. trud.~~

VNIGRI no.17:39-42 '56.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Volga Valley--Petroleum geology)

(Ural Mountain region--Petroleum geology)

PETROVA, Yu.N.; KARPOVA, I.P.; MANDRYKINA, Yu.A.

Some data on hydrocarbons in the scattered organic matter of rocks.
Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no.5:885-888 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyaney institut. Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Mironovym.
(Volga-Ural region--Petroleum research)

KARPOVA, T. P.

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLORATION Sov/1987
 Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologoparavodochnyy
 institut.
 O Projektskhodimyy nefti V. Kameanougoi, i. Permskikh otlozhennykh
 v Volgo-Ural'skoy oblasti; abornik stately (origin of Petroleum in
 the Carbonaceous and Petroleum Sediments of the Volga-Ural District;
 Collection of Articles), Leningrad, Gosoptekhnizdat, 1958, 233 p.
 (Series: Itis, Trudy, vyp. 117) Kratka slip inserted. 1,500
 copies printed.

M. I. Shandry L'vovny Mayain; Eds. M. A. Davyd; Tech. Ed.:
 I. M. Gennad'yeva,
 FOREWORD: This book is intended for geologists and geochemists,
 particularly those interested in questions dealing with the origin,
 development, and structure of oil deposits.

CONTENTS: This collection of articles deal with the Carboniferous and
 Permian sediments of the Volga-Ural district and methods of de-
 termining possible Petroleum source-beds. The lithologic and
 geochemical characteristics of the sediments are discussed as
 are the conditions of oil deposition. The author thanks the
 following geologists working in the Second Baku area: A. Z.
 Babkin, I. P. Zador, K. B. Ashirov, I. L. Khanin, A. M. Mal'nikov,
 A. P. Yerov, and I. A. Sopl'shan. Further thanks are extended
 to Prof. Dr. N. P. Dvail for his advice and encouragement.
 Original autographs each article.

Petrova, Yu.M.—I.P. Karpova, I.P. Kasatkin, Organic Matter
 in the Upper Paleozoic Beds of the Volga-Ural Region 215

Kotina, A.K., Ye.N. Chirkacheva, Certain Characteristics of
 the Oils in the Volgo-Ural Region 151
 Demchikova, F.Ye., L.M. Zacharenko, and A.P. Kurbatikayev,
 The Relationship Between Vanadium and Nickel and the Com-
 ponents of the Oils of the Volga-Ural Region 166

Aitakova, T.I., and M.A. Isanova, The Study of Microflora in
 the Oil Deposits of the Second Baku 213
 Card 3/a

CONTINUED: T.I. Isanova, Microfossils in the Distribution of
 Oil in the Volgo-Ural Region 222
 Mayain, Z.I., Certain Features of the Development of the Struc-
 tural-geologic Pattern and the Upper Paleozoic
 of the Volgo-Ural Region and the Western Slope of the Urals 234

Origin of Petroleum (Cont.)

Mayain, Z.I., The possibility of outlining the oil-bearing
 units in a cross-section of the Carbonaceous and Petroleum
 of the Volgo-Ural Region 252

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

6-22-59

Sov/1987

252

72

PETROVA, Yu.N.; KARPOVA, I.P.; MANDRYKINA, Yu.A.

Chemical composition of solid hydrocarbons in the organic matter
of rocks. Trudy VNIGRI no.123:39-43 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Hydrocarbons)

LANGE, Oktaviy Konstantinovich; GORDEYEV, D.I., red.; KARPOVA,
I.S., red.

[Underground waters of the U.S.S.R.] Podzemnye vody SSSR.
Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ. Pt.2. [Underground waters of
Siberia and Central Asia] Podzemnye vody Sibiri i srednei
Azii. 1963. 283 p. (MIRA 17:6)

BORISHANSKAYA, S.S.; VOSKRESENSKAYA, N.T.; KARPOVA, I.S.

Mineral shape of thallium in spalerites of the Verkhnyaya Kavaysa deposit. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; geol.-nauki no.4:135-136 '58.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Moskovskiy universitet, geologicheskiy fakul'tet, kafedra mineralogii i geokhimii.
(Caucasus--Thallium) (Caucasus--Sphalerite)

AUTHORS: Voskresenskaya, N. T., Karpova, I. S. SOV/7-58-5-4/15

TITLE: Thallium in the Ore Minerals of the Verkhnyaya Kvaysa(Talliy v rudnykh mineralakh Verkhney Kvaysy)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp. 435 - 440 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The main ores of the Verkhnyaya Kvaysa are sphalerite and galenite. A peculiarity of these deposits is that the "collomorphic" structure is located above the crystalline one; i.e., that the minerals were separated from colloidal solution. Calcite is the accompanying mineral. The authors determined the thallium content colorimetrically with brilliant green in altogether 40 samples of sphalerite, galenite, marcasite, oxidized ore and concentrates (the results are mentioned in table 1). The change of the thallium content in galenite was investigated (partly also in sphalerite) in the falling (Table 2) and the striking (Table 3) of the ore body. Table 4 gives the results obtained in the investigation of two cross-sections of the ore vein (3 analyses each). The collomorphic sphalerites and marcasites have a higher thallium content than crystallized lead glance (Diagram 1). This

Card 1/2

KUDELIN, Boris Ivanovich; KOROBENIKOVA, Zoya Aleksandrovna;
LEBEDEVA, Nina Aleksandrovna; VANTORINA, G.B., red.;
KARPOVA, I.S., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, K.S., tekhn. red.

[Natural resources of underground waters in the Central
Chernozem Region and the methodology for mapping them]
Estestvennye resursy podzemnykh vod tsentral'no-
chernozemnogo raiona i metodika ikh kartirovaniia. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 146 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Central Chernozem Region—Water supply)

TOPOR, Nikolay Dmitriyevich; KLER, M.M., red.; KARPOVA, I.S., red.;
YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Spectrum analysis of minerals, ores and rocks] Spektral'nyi
analiz mineralov, rud i gornykh porod. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.
univ., 1963. 190 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Minerals—Spectra) (Ores—Spectra) (Rocks—Spectra)

LANGE, Oktaviy Konstantinovich; GORDEYEV, D.I., red.; KARPOVA,
I.S., red.; MUKHINA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Underground waters of the U.S.S.R.] Podzemnye vody
SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ. Pt.2. [Underground
waters of Siberia and Central Asia] Podzemnye vody Sibiri
i Srednei Azii. 1963. 283 p. (MIRA 17:2)

SAUKOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; VALYASHKO, M.G., red.; KARPOVA,
I.S., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Methods of geochemical prospecting for mineral deposits]
Geokhimicheskie metody poiskov mestorozhdenii poleznykh
iskopaemykh. Moskva, Mosk. gos. univ., 1963. 248 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

KARPOVA, I. V.

W8457. THE INFLUENCE OF HEATED GERMANIUM BY AN ELECTRIC CURRENT ON THE CATIONIZATION OF THERMAL ACCEPTORS. V.O. Alekseeva, V.N. Schepin and L.V. Karpova. Zh. tekh. fiz., Vol. 37, No. 1, 31-37 (1981). In Russian.

Experiments involving heating single crystals of 10-50 cm on Ge with d.c. and a.c. to temperatures around 100°C lead to the following conclusion: thermal acceptors are impurity atoms which at temperatures above 100°C become mobile positive ions. Some of these diffuse out of the crystal, leaving the less mobile ones behind. Thermal acceptors are not lattice defects. A.P. Brown

Alekseyeva, V.G., Kalashnikov, S.G., Kalnach, L.P., 57-9-2/40
Karpova, I.V., Morozov, A.I.,

TITLE The Influence of the Elements of the III. and V. Groups on the Recombination Velocity of Electrons and Holes in Germanium.
(Vliyaniye elementov III i V grupp na skorost' rekombinatsii elektronov i dyrok v germanii - Russian)

PERIODICAL Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1957, Vol 27, Nr 9, pp 1931-1939, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT The influence exercised by bismuth, antimony, thallium, and gallium on the recombination velocity of electrons and holes in germanium is investigated. It is shown that alloying with bismuth and thallium accelerates recombination considerably, whereas antimony and gallium are considerably less active. It is assumed that the penetrating atoms of the alloy elements are the recombination center and determine the order of magnitude of the capture cross section in the case of bismuth atoms for the holes and in the case of thallium for the electrons. It is shown that they are of the order of 10^{-15} cm². The order of the upper cross section limit for antimony and thallium is shown to be $\sim 10^{-18}$ cm². The relation between the efficacy of recombination centers created by the various elements and the values of their distribution coefficients (atomic radii) is demonstrated. On the strength of these facts it is assumed that the lattice deformations occurring with penetration of the atoms of the alloying elements play an important part in recombination.

Card 1/2

ALEKSEYEVA, V.G.; KARPOVA, I.V.; KALASHNIKOV, S.G.

Effect of their concentration on the lifetime of electrons and holes
in germanium. Fiz. tver. tela 1 no.4:529-534 '59.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki, Moskva.
(Germanium)

KARPOVA, I. V., LANDSBERG, E. G., KALASHNIKOV, Sergey G. and ADEYEVA, N. G.

"Recombination Properties of Manganese and Gold in Germanium."

Report to be submitted for the Intl. Conference on Photoconductivity, IUPAP,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., 21-24 Aug 1961.

Kalashnikov, S. G. - Hd. Semiconductor, Group Moscow State Univ.

ALEKSEYEVA, V.G.; KARPOVA, I.V.; KALASHNIKOV, S.G.

Recombinations on gold atoms in p-type germanium. Fiz. tver. tela
3 no. 3:964-971 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Crystal lattices) (Germanium) (Gold)

24,7700

36471

S/101/62/004/003/010/045
B102/B104AUTHORS: Karpova, I. V., Alekseyeva, V. G., and Kalashnikov, S. G.

TITLE: Recombination properties of gold in n-type germanium

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 3, 1962, 634 - 641

TEXT: This paper is to complete previous studies (FTT, 3, 364, 1961) about p-type Ge. The data available up to now, especially those on Au electron-trapping cross sections, diverge considerably and the temperature dependence of these cross sections is not sufficiently investigated. n-type Ge single crystals were grown from 99.99% Ge and from Ge of even higher purity. Both series of samples were doped with Au and Sb of such concentrations that the temperature dependences of the electron concentrations, $\log n_e = f(1/T)$, showed separate and distinct plateaus. The overall lifetime was measured between 100 and 330°K photoelectromagnetically between 100 and 330°K ($\tau_{pem} = 10^{-9}-10^{-10}$ sec) without being affected by adhesion. It was also determined from photoconductivity (τ_{pc}) in order to determine the effect of adhesion. τ_{pem} and τ_{pc} were calculated without Card 1/3

Recombination properties ...

S/181/62/004/003/010/045
B102/B104

consideration of surface recombination effects on the assumption that the Hall mobility is equal to the drift mobility. Electron mobility was determined from measurements of resistivity and Hall-constant. τ_{pem} and τ_{pc} were plotted versus temperature for three Au-doped specimens and one Sb-doped standard. The curves $\log \tau = f(1/T)$ for τ_{pem} and τ_{pc} coincide at room and higher temperatures, but diverge at low temperatures. At 100°K τ_{pc} exceeds τ_{pem} for Au-doped Ge by several thousand times which is indicative of the intense adhesion of minority carriers. Adhesion increases with the Au concentration; τ_{pem} is proportional to $1/C_{\text{Au}}$ at low temperatures. Au furnishes the major part of recombination and adhesion centers, Sb and other impurities play a minor role. This effect of Au is attributed to its level $E_c - E_3 = 0.20$ ev. The hole trapping coefficient, α_p^* , of the doubly charged Au centers was determined from the lower part of the temperature-dependence of τ_{pem} . At 300°K , α_p^* is equal to $1 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$, $\alpha_p^*(T) \sim T^{-n}$ with $n=3.5$. The coefficient of electron trapping by Au⁺ was determined by

Card 2/3

(a. 1b)

S/181/63/005/001/045/064
B108/B180AUTHORS: Karpova, I. V., and Kalashnikov, S. G.

TITLE: Electron and hole lifetimes in highly doped germanium

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 301-307

TEXT: Continuing earlier work (FTT, 1, 529, 1959) the authors studied the lifetime of the excess carriers in n- and p-type Ge doped with P, Sb, and B, in dependence on the equilibrium concentration of the majority carriers. The doped samples were refined by recrystallization. To find out whether surface recombination and adhesion had any effect, the lifetime was determined by the photoelectromagnetic and photoconductive effects, and from their compensation. Below a majority carrier concentration of

$\sim 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ it was also determined from measurements of diffusion length with a linear light probe and a point collector. The results obtained by these four methods agreed with one another within the limits of accuracy. They are slightly temperature dependent. In crystals of both types, after reaching a constant level of 50-60 μsec , from $\sim 1 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ the lifetime

Card 1/2

Electron and hole lifetimes ...

S/181/63/005/001/045/064
B108/B180

falls rapidly with rising concentration, to $\sim 1 \mu\text{sec}$ at $\sim 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. This rapid decrease can be explained qualitatively by the theory of impact recombination on traps, which would also account for the slight temperature dependence. More exact experimental data would be required to prove this quantitatively. Radiative recombination in the fundamental crystal lattice is another possible process, which might fit in with the observed slight temperature dependence. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR, Moskva
(Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics AS USSR,
Moscow)

SUBMITTED: August 13, 1962

Card 2/2

L-21797-65 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) SSD(c)/SSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/AS(mp)-2/
ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5000682

8/0181/64/000/012/3631/3635

AUTHOR: Karpova, I. V., Pokrovskiy, Ya. Ye.

TITLE: Radiative capture of carriers by neutral indium and antimony atoms in germanium

27

27

27

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 12, 1964, 3631-3635

TOPIC TAGS: radiative capture, carrier capture, indium, antimony, germanium, recombination radiation, photoconductivity, carrier density

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the recombination radiation and the steady-state photoconductivity of n-type germanium containing indium and p-type germanium containing antimony. Germanium single crystals were doped during growth from the melt. Antimony was introduced into the p-type samples in concentrations of $\sim 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and indium in concentrations of $\sim 2 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The n-type samples contained $\sim 2 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ of antimony and $5 \times 10^{14} - 2 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ of indium. The majority carrier density was independent of temperature, and the degeneracy began below 25K for n-type and below 40K

Card 1/2

L 21797-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000662

for p-type samples. The carrier lifetime τ_{pc} was measured between 5 and 300K by the steady-state photoconductivity method, and hence the coefficients for hole and electron capture by neutral In and Sb atoms were deduced. It was found that the coefficients for electron capture by neutral indium atoms and for hole capture by neutral antimony atoms were close to $5 \times 10^{-15} \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$ at 7K and depended weakly on temperature. The impurity recombination radiation was investigated and the spectrum for an n-type sample at 5K is given. Calculations based on the assumption that each carrier capture act (electrons by neutral indium atoms and holes by neutral antimony atoms) was accompanied by the emission of one photon were in agreement with the recombination radiation data, confirming that the carrier capture coefficients quoted above were governed by radiative transitions. "The authors thank Professor S. G. Kalashnikov for his interest and discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR, Moscow (Radio Engineering and Electronics Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03 APR 64
Card 2/2 NR REF Sov: 005

ENCL:00
OTHER: O/4

SUB CODE: SS, NP
ATTD PRESS: 3166

L 49286-65 EPP(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(b)/EWP(t)
ACCESSION NR: AP5013754

Pc-4/Pr-4 IJP(g) JD/RM
UR/0020/65/162/002/0335/0338

AUTHOR: Zhdanov, A. A.; Andrianov, K. A. (Academician); Odinets, V. A.; Kirpova, I. V.

TITLE: Synthesis and polymerization of cyclotetrasiloxanes which contain heterocyclic radicals with a silicon atom

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 2, 1965, 335-338

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, cyclosiloxane, silahexyl substituted cyclotetrasiloxane, organosilicon compound polymerization

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to synthesize and polymerize cyclosiloxanes fringed with heterocyclic groups in which silicon atoms belonged simultaneously to the heterocyclic groups and to siloxane closed chains. No literature data were available on the compounds in question. To synthesize silacyclohexyl derivatives of cyclosiloxanes, 1,1-dichloro-3,4-benzo-1-silacyclohexane was hydrolyzed either alone or with dimethyldichlorosilane in molar ratios from 3:1 to 1:3. Mono-, di-, tri-, and tetra-(3,4-benzo-1-silahexyl)-cyclotetrasiloxanes were obtained. The properties of these compounds are tabulated in the original. The compounds obtained were polymerized in the presence of an alkaline catalyst, either 0.3% KOH or 0.3% tetra-

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013754

methylammonium hydroxide, at various temperatures. Concentrated H₂SO₄ was ineffective as a catalyst. Formation of an insoluble product was observed in all cases of polymerization and was ascribed to the cross-linking effect of the alkaline agent, which either splits off organic radicals or opens the silahexyl rings. It was found that tetramethylammonium hydroxide is more effective as a polymerization catalyst than KOH; the reactivity of the cyclosiloxanes studied decreases with an increase in the number of heterocyclic radicals in the molecule. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 1 table and 3 graphs.

[BN]

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh sovedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

ATD PRESS: 400A

B J G
Card 2/2

METELKIN, A.P.; KARPOVA, K.A., inshener; LUR'YE, L.S., kandidat tehnicheskikh nauk; RAKHIMOV, G.R., dotsent, kandidat tehnicheskikh nauk; KYAZIM-ZADE, Z.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Remarks on the textbook on theoretical electric engineering for higher schools. Elektrичество no.12:70-72 D '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. Lenina (for Metelkin and Karpova).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Lur'ye). 3. Sredneasiatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Rakhimov). 4. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. Azisbekova (for Kyazim-Zade). (Electric engineering--Textbooks)

KARPOVA, K. A.

KARPOVA, K.A.; KHUMASH'YAN, M.R.

Peripheral nervous system of the ovaries [with summary in English]
Akush. i gin. 33 no.4:88-93 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Instituta zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(OVARIES, innerv.
peripheral innerv., histol.)

KARPOVA, K.A. (Moskva, Khoroshevskoye shosse, d. 76, korp. 3, kv.44)

Paraganglionic (paraneurial) tissues of the ovary and of the meso-
ovarium in humans [with summary in English]. Arkh.anat.gist. i
embr. 36 no.2:30-36 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Patomorfologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. Ye.N. Petrova)
Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
RSFSR.

(OVARIES, anat. & histol.

paraganglia (Rus))

(PERITONEUM, anat. & histol.

mesovarium, paraganglia (Rus))

(PARAGANGLIA,

mesovarium & ovaries (Rus))

AMBROZHIY, M.N.; KARPOVA, K.F.

Comparative characteristics of the methods of preparation of
the carbonates of lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium,
samarium. Uch.zap. SGU 75:9-11 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

CA KARPOVA, K. I.

23

Decreasing pitch troubles. K. I. Karpova. *Bumach.*
Prom. 24, No. 1, 43-4(1940).²³ Plant experience with
pitch-control agents is cited. Best results were obtained
with 1% CaO and 0.0% NaCl (based on the wt. of the
cellulose) in the beater.
Marshall Sittig

KARPOVA, K.I.

Heat expended in the production of condenser paper and means for
reducing it. Bum.prom. 33 no.11:16-19 N '58. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Rukovoditel' issledovatel'skoy laboratorii bumazhnoy fabriki
"Kommunar."
(Paper) (Heat engineering)

RENNÉ, V.T., prof.doktor tekhn.nauk; MOROZOVA, M.N., inzh.; KARPOVA, K.I..
inzh.

Condenser paper with a small dielectric loss angle. Elektrichestvo
no.7:72-77 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric capacitors)

KARPOVA, K.K.

DIDENKO, V.Ye.; TSAREV, M.N.; DMITRIYEV, M.M.; LEYTES, V.A.; OBUKHOVSKY, Ya.M.; IVANOV, Ye.B.; CHERTOK, V.T.; URSALENKO, R.N.; KRIGER, I.Ya.; PINCHUK, A.K.; ANTONENKO, N.Z.; SMUL'SON, A.S.; VASIL'CHENKO, S.I.; DRASHKO, A.M.; RAYEVSKIY, B.N.; KUCHIRYAVENKO, D.N.; SAVCHUK, A.I.; ZHURAVLEVA, L.I.; BAUTIN, I.G.; KHRYZENKO, V.Ya.; MOSENKO, N.K.; CHEBONENKO, G.P.; LISSOV, L.K.; MAMONTOV, V.V.; BELUKHA, A.A.; POYDUM, V.F.; VOLODARSKIY, M.B.; KAL'CHENKO, G.D.; LEVCHENKO, V.M.; BASHKIROV, A.A.; VOROB'YEV, M.F.; IL'CHENKO, L.I.; PODSHIVALOV, F.S.; MOGIL'NYY, P.P.; LEVI, A.R.; VASLYAYEV, G.P.; DURNEV, V.V.; OSYPA, S.S.; SAMOPALOV, G.N.; FOMIN, A.P.; LEZHCHINA, A.I.; FANKEL'BERG, G.Ye.; KHODANKOV, A.T.; MAKARENKO, I.S.; KARPOVA, K.K.; VASILJENKO, I.M.; VOLOSHCHUK, A.S.; SHELKOV, A.K.; FILIPPov, B.S.; TYUTYUNNIKOV, G.N.; DOLINSKIY, M.Yu.; NIKITINA, P.P.; MEDVEDEV, S.M.; TSOGLIN, M.E.; LERNER, R.Z.; BOGACHEV, V.I.

Mihail IAkovlevich Moroz; obituary. Koks i khim.no.3:64 '56.(MLRA 9:8)
(Moroz, Mihail IAkovlevich, 1902?-1956)

BRUK, A.S.; LEYBOVICH, R.Ye.; IVANOV, Ye.B.; SMUL'SON, A.S.; BELUKHA,
A.A.; MUCHNIK, D.A.; FARTUSHNAYA, R.M.; Prinimali uchastiye:
KUTEVOY, P.M.; GOL'DBERG, P.Ya.; NECHAYEVA, A.P.; KUBYSHKINA,
L.I.; SHEYKHET, A.M.; VASIL'CHENKO, S.I.; BARASH, D.A.;
KARPOVA, K.K.; KHODANKOV, A.T.

Effect of temperature changes in the control heating flues on
the quality of the metallurgical coke. Koks i khim. no.7:26-27
'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Bruk,
Lebovich, Kutevoy, Gol'dberg, Nechayeva, Kubyshkina, Sheykhet).
2. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Ivanov, Smul'son,
Belukha, Muchnik, Fartushnaya, Vasil'chenko, Barash, Karpova,
Khodankov).

(Coke ovens) (Coke--Testing)

KARPOVA, Kh.N.; KON'KOVA, Ye.A.; LARKIN, E.D.; SAVEL'YEV, V.F.

Avicennite - a new thallium mineral. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.2:23-25
'58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Institut geologii AN UzSSR, Krasnokholmskaya ekspeditsiya.
Predstavлено акад. AN UzSSR A.S Uklonskim.
(Thallium ores)

KARPOVA, L.A.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1668
AUTHOR BARFOLOMEEV, A.A., GERASIMOV, R.I., KARPOVA, L.A.
TITLE A Possible Example for the Anomalous Decay of a Hyperfragment.
PERIODICAL Dokl. Akad. Nauk, 110, fasc. 5, 758-760 (1956)
Issued: 12 / 1956

A packet of 56 emulsion layers of 330μ thickness each, which was irradiated in the stratosphere, was used for the purpose of studying unstable particles. One of the secondary stars found was ascribed to an unstable fragment decaying with an abnormally low emission of energy. The primary star was of the type $18 + 4n$ and it emitted a particle a which decayed after passing through 39μ and emitting two charged particles b and c. Both came to a standstill in the emulsion after 15,5 mm and $4,5 \mu$ respectively. The traces of a, b and c were coplanar up to 2° . The charge of the particle a was $z_a < 3$ and probably even $z_a < 3$. However, at least the mass of the particle a was probably larger than that of the proton. The trace of b originated from a negative pion which had come to a stop in the emulsion. Taking account of a possible straggling its energy is assumed to be $29,4 + 1,2$ MeV. In the case investigated here it is impossible that a Σ -hyperon is concerned. It follows from the shortness of the trace that spallation may be caused by the capture of a Σ -hyperon by a light nucleus of the type C, N, O, but not by a heavy nucleus like Ag and Br. The process investigated is apparently the decay of an unstable fragment associated to a Λ^0 -particle. No decay scheme with the creation of two particles

KARPOVA, L. A.

3446	K-MESON DECAY OF LOW SECONDARY PARTICLES.
A. A. Vasil'evich	I. Gerasimov, and I. A. Karpova,
Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.	110, 958-92 (1957) TOST, 21.
(In Russian).	
<i>Vasil'evich</i>	The K-meson decay of slow secondary particles in the emulsion layer bombarded in the stratosphere was studied. A slow particle escaped from the 12 + Cn type star leaving the tracing of a 18μ long track a. At the point where track stopped, two tracks of charged particles (b and c) formed,

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720910003-9"

Barbolomeo, A.R., Gerashimov, R.T.

Meson is a secondary particle of some "heavy" meson with the mass $m_H = m_N + m_K + 60$ Mev or "heavy" meson with mass $m_X = m_K + 60$ Mev, where m_N and m_K are the mass of nucleon and K meson, respectively. Consequently, in principle, the star Λ - Ξ could form as the result of nuclear fission induced by a heavy hyperon (meson) as a result of its decay or as the decay of unstable isobars. However, the "heavy" hyperon (meson) decays relatively slow ($\sim 10^{-10}$ sec) which leads to the assumption that there exists some reaction causing the slowing down of the decay process. Interpretations of the reaction scheme summary are presented. (K.V.J.)

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S/169/62/000/010/043/071
D228/D307

3,5140

AUTHORS: Karpova, L.A. and Svinukhova, R.E.

TITLE: Cyclonic activity conditions over the Bering Sea

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1962, 33-34,
abstract 103175. (Tr. Dal'nevost. n.-i. gidrometeorol.
in-ta, no. 14, 1962, 88-95)

TEXT: The types of pressure field (cyclonic, anticyclonic, and low-gradient) prevailing over the Bering Sea were determined from synoptic charts of the daily weather bulletin of the Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov (Central Forecasting Institute) for 1955-1959. Cyclonic pressure-field types prevail throughout the year; their annual frequency constitutes 70%. The maximum frequency of cyclonic types is observed in October and November (79%), the minimum being in July (54%). The frequency of anticyclonic types varies from 21% in October-November to 59% in July. The number of cyclones passing through an area, bounded by meridians 160°E and 150°W and by parallels 45°N and 70°N, was computed. An average of 6-9 cyclones

Card 1/2

Cyclonic activity ...

S/169/62/000/010/043/071
D228/D307

a month passes through this area, but in individual months their number varies from 3-4 to 11-14. Most cyclones pass in spring and autumn. The frequencies of cyclones, passing to the north and south of the Bering Sea, are also given. Standard cyclone tracks were obtained as a result of combining separate tracks. Cyclones of marine origin predominate over the Bering Sea, especially in winter. The mean yearly velocity of cyclone movement equals 43 km/hr; the highest mean velocity (49 km/hr) is noted in March, the lowest in September (36 km/hr). The speed at which separate cyclones move varies from 17 to 97 km/hr. The pressure at the center of cyclones most often (33% of all cases) constitutes 961-980 mb. Only in winter are there cyclones with a pressure of less than 960 mb, and cyclones with a pressure of more than 1000 mb are observed principally in summer. Computing an index for the intensity of cyclonic activity (RZhGeofiz, 1961, 5B447) testifies that this is more active in winter and weaker in summer. The seasonal distribution of the centers of cyclones in the water area of the Bering Sea is given.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] Card 2/2

L 24433-65 EWT(1)/FCC GH

ACCESSION NR: AR4039990

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofiz., Abs. 4B323

AUTHOR: Karpova, L. A.

TITLE: Principal features of the climate of the Bering Sea

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. na-ta morsk. i y*bn. kh-va i okeanogr., v. 48, 1963, 97-110

TOPIC TAGS: cloud formation, fog, climate-forming factor, cyclonic activity, atmospheric temperature, Bering Sea climate

TRANSLATION: On the basis of data in Soviet climatic handbooks, daily synoptic charts for the years 1955-1959, an American climatic atlas published in 1956, shipboard observations, etc., the author gives an analysis of climate-forming factors and a description of weather conditions in different seasons. The climate of the Bering Sea is determined by atmospheric circulation and water exchange with the warmer Pacific Ocean. During the year, cyclonic circulation predominates over the sea. The circulation involves both cyclones of marine origin and continental cyclones with air masses formed over the waters of the sea of Okhotsk. Cyclonic activity attains maximum intensity in winter; this can be attributed to the

Card 1/2

S/0169/64/000/004/B053/B053

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ACCESSION NR.: AR4039990

relatively warm winters of the greater part of the Bering Sea. The mean monthly January temperatures attain -22°C in the northern part of the sea, -14°C in the southwest and +20°C in the area of the Aleutian Islands. In the northwestern part of the sea the number of days with storms varies from 35 to 87 for the winter season, in the northeastern part of the sea the number of storms is 10-16 per season and in the open part of the sea it does not exceed 2-3. In the summer the weather regime over the Bering Sea is determined by the Pacific Ocean subtropical maximum. The air temperatures in the northern part of the sea is 6-11°C in July, but over the southern part of the Bering Sea it is 6-11°C in August. The principal summer process is the transport of marine tropical and marine polar air; this is accompanied by overcast weather with fog. On the Komandorskiye Islands the mean number of days with fog is 19-26, but in the open sea near the Aleutian Islands it is 11-20 per month. Cloudiness is considerable throughout the year.
T. Terent'yeva

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography)

SUB CODE: E

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SHIBANOV, F.A.; KARPOVA, L.A., red.; KISELEVA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Index of cartographic literature published in Russia from 1800 through 1917] Ukazatel' kartograficheskoi literatury, vyshedshei v Rossii s 1800 po 1917 god. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1961. 222 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Bibliography--Cartography) (Bibliography--Surveying)

BORKHARDT, V.S.; VASIL'YEV, I.V.; KOZLOVSKAYA, N.V.; MARKOVSKAYA, L.A.;
MINYAYEV, N.A.; MURAV'YEVA, O.A.; SERGIYEVSKAYA, Ye.V.; SOKOLOV-
SKAYA, A.P.; FLOROVSKAYA, Ye.F.; SHISHKIN, B.K., prof.; YUZEPCHUK, S.V., prof.
[deceased]; KARPOVA, L.A., red.; ZHUKOVA, Ye.G., tekhn. red.

[Flora of Leningrad Province] Flora Leningradskoi oblasti. Otv.
red. B.K.Shishkin. Leningrad, No.3. 1961. 266 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Leningrad. Universitet.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (Shishkin).
3. Kafedra botaniki Leningradskogo (Ordna Lenina gosudarstvennogo uni-
versiteta im. A.A. Zhdanova (for Sergiyevskaya, Yuzepchuk).
(Leningrad Province—Dicotyledons)

UKHTOMSKIY, Aleksey Alekseyevich (1875-1942), akademik; TEREKHOV, P.G.; VINOGRADOV, M.I., prof., otv. red.; PROKHOROVA, M.I., prof., red.; AYRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh., prof., red. toma; GOLIKOV, N.V., prof., red. toma; VASIL'YEV, L.L., prof., ZHUKOV, Ye.K., prof., red.; MAKAROV, P.O., prof., red.; RUDASHEVSKIY, S.Ye., dots., red.; KARPOVA, L.A., red.; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhn.red.

[Collected works] Sobranie sochinenii. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ. Vol.6.[Public scientific speeches, scientific and review articles and materials on the history of Soviet and world physiology] Obshchestvenno-nauchnye vystupleniya, nauchnye i obzornye stat'i i materialy k istorii otechestvennoi i mirovoi fiziologii. 1962. 210 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Ukhtomskii, Aleksey Alekseevich, 1875-1942) (Physiology)

LEBEDINSKIY, N.F.; OKTYABR'SKIY, P.Ya.; SMIRNOV, D.V.; VINLGRADOV, N.I.;
KUZ'MAK, B.S.; BLYAKHMAN, L.S.; RYASHCHENKO, B.R.; POLOZOV, V.R.;
SHALGIN, G.N.; MARKIN, A.A.; IGNAT'YEVA, E.P.; VOROTILOV, V.A.;
KLYUYEV, A.I., dots., otv.red.; KARPOVA, L.A., red.; YELIZAROVA,
N.A., tekhn. red.

[Hidden potentials for increasing labor productivity in the national
economy] Rezervy rosta proizvoditel'nosti truda v narodnom khoziaistve.
Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1962. 223 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Leningrad. Universitet.

(Labor productivity)

GRUNKIN, Mikhail Nikolayevich; KARPOVA, L.A., red.; ZHUKOVA, Ye.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Organization and planning of auxiliary units and workshops]
Organizatsiia i planirovanie vspomogatel'nykh khoziaistv i
tsekhov; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ.,
1963. 60 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Industrial organization)

SKOROKHODOV, Sergey Alekseyevich; KARPOVA, L.A., red.

[Developing credit to the domestic trade of the U.S.S.R.]
Razvitiye kreditovaniia vnutrennei torgovli SSSR. Lenin-
grad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1964. 159 p. (MIRA 17:6)

KARPOVA, L.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Effect of a cervical vagosympathetic block on the cytological composition of the lacunae of the tonsils in tonsillitis. Vest.oto-rin.
18 no.5:127 S-0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ucha, gorla i nosa (dir. - prof. I.M.Sobol')
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TONSILS--DISEASES) (NOVOCAINE)

KARPOVA, L.G., kand.med.nauk

Some data on the use of antibiotics in the treatment of brain abscess.
Vest.otorin. 21 no.5:67-73 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. I.M. Sobol')
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BRAIN ABSCESS, therapy)

(ANTIBIOTICS, therapy)

(OTITIS MEDIA, complications)

KARPOVA, L. G., kand. med. nauk

Morphological changes in the blood capillaries in chronic tonsillitis. Vest. otorin. no.3:30-35 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. I. M. Sobol') Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(CAPILLARIES—PERMEABILITY) (TONSILS—DISEASES)

KARPOVA, L.G., kand.med.nauk

Capillary permeability in chronic tonsillitis. Zhur. ush., nos. i
gorl.bol. 22 no.1:17-22 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. I.M.Sobol')
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CAPILLARIES--PERMEABILITY) (TONSILS--DISEASES)

KARPOVA, L.G., dotsent

Immediate and late results of tonsillectomy during the
climacteric period and in elderly persons. Uch. zap. Stavr.
gos. med. inst. 12:110-111 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. prof. I.M. Sobol')
Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ARTEMENKOV, Mikhail Alekseyevich, inzh.; KIRPOVA, L. I., inzb.,
retsenzen; TSYBA, L.O., inzh., red. izd-va; BEREZOVYY, V.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Preparation of viscose solutions] Pryhotuvannia viskoznykh roz-
chyniv. Kyiv, Derzhtekhvydav URSS, 1963. 86 p.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Rayon)

7.
S/865/62/001/000/015/033
L028/E185

AUTHORS: Antipov, V.V., Bayevskiy, R.M., Gazenko, O.G.,
Genin, A.M., Gyurdzhian, A.A., Zhukov-Vorazhnikov, N.N.,
Zhuravlov, B.A., Karpova, L.I., Parfenov, G.P.,
Seryapin, A.D., Shapolev, Ye.Ya., Yazdovskiy, V.I.

TITLE: Some results of medical and biological investigations
in the second and third satellites

SOURCE: Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii. v.1. Ed. by
N.N.Sisakyan. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 267-284

TEXT: The maintenance of life conditions is discussed with
special reference to the second Soviet satellite. During the
flight the proportion of oxygen in the air of the cabin could be
maintained at 21 to 24%, whereas the relative humidity rose from
37 to 47%. The temperature ranged from 16 to 19°C. Water and
food were provided together in a mixture solidified with agar, in
order to facilitate automatic dispensing in conditions of weight-
lessness. This was carried out twice daily by command signals
from Earth. Telemetric recording of the physiological parameters
of the dogs Belka and Strelka during space flight showed the
Card 1/2

S/865/62/001/000/015/033
E028/E185

Some results of medical ...

occurrence of tachycardia as a result of acceleration, noise and vibration; there was also a rise in the respiration rate: a return to normal pre-flight values occurred during the condition of weightlessness. Movements of the animals were observed by television cameras and also by potentiometric sensors mounted in the harness. No abnormalities were observed in the behavior of the animals after return to earth or during the following 3 months. It was concluded from the experiments carried out in the second satellite that dogs could readily be accustomed to space flight conditions. Genetic changes were noted in the progeny of actinomycetes, plant seeds and fruit flies after return from space flight. The third space satellite contained two dogs (Pchelka and Mushka), two guineapigs, two rats, twenty six mice, fruit flies, seeds and other biological materials which were included in order to study the effects of cosmic radiation. The results are not described.

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042680

S/0000/63/000/000/0182/0185

AUTHOR: Zharov, S. G.; Il'in, Ye. A.; Kovalenko, Ye. A.; Kalinichenko, I. R.;
Karpova, L. I.; Mikerova, N. S.; Osipova, M. M.; Simonov, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: The study of the prolonged effects on man of an atmosphere with an
increased CO₂ content

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963.
Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy*
konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 182-185

TOPIC TAGS: carbon dioxide effect, man, pressure chamber, acidosis, hypodynamia,
fatigue

ABSTRACT: Two experiments were performed in which human subjects were kept in
pressure chambers with a capacity of 7 cubic meters at an air temperature of 20+
2°C and a relative humidity of 40 to 60%. Oxygen content varied from 19 to 22%.
In the first experiment, the CO₂ level was maintained at 1% and in the second
experiment at 2%. Two subjects were used in each experiment; each experiment lasted
thirty days. Examination of the physiological indices indicates that the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042680

presence of men in an atmosphere of limited capacity with an increased CO₂ content leads to acidosis, hypodynamia, and fatigue. The intensity of acidosis increases with an increase of CO₂ content from 1% to 2% and increases with the duration of time spent in the chamber. Subjects who remained in the test chamber for thirty days with a CO₂ content equal to 1% maintained their work capacity on a sufficiently high level. When exposed to physical loads, subjects who had spent thirty days in an atmosphere of 2%CO₂ manifested a sharp decrease in work capacity and a significant strain on the functions of the organism. However, the functional changes observed were completely reversible.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

S/865/62/001/000/022/033
E028/E485

AUTHORS: Balakhovskiy, I.S., Karpova, L.I., Simpura, S.F.
TITLE: The provision of dogs with food and water during space flight conditions
SOURCE: Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v.1. Ed. by N.M.Sisakyan. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 345-358

TEXT: The authors have determined the amount of food and water required by dogs during space flight conditions. In a preliminary study of energy requirements the oxygen consumption of 3 dogs ranged from 0.604 to 0.906 litre/h/kg, and the 24-hour energy expenditure from 66 to 107.9 kg/body weight. These figures did not change essentially when the animals were confined in a simulated space cabin. Three dogs kept under similar conditions for 20 days remained well and lost no weight on a daily diet of 50 to 100 g of pellets containing meat, sugar and fat to a total caloric value of 500 kcal/100 g. The average daily intake of water was 120 ml and the average rate of loss of water in the breath was 0.8 g/kg/h. The construction of an

Card 1/2

The provision of dogs ...

S/865/62/001/000/022/033
E028/E485

automatic feeding apparatus is described and also the regime used for feeding the dogs Layka, Belka and Strelka during their space flights. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

Card 2/2

AGADZHANYAN, N.A.; ZHAROV, S.G.; KALINICHENKO, I.R.; KARPOVA, L.I.;
KAPLAN, Ye.Ya.; KUZNETSOV, A.G.; OSIPOVA, M.M.; MAZIN, A.N.;
SERGIYENKO, A.V.

Effect of various rates of decompression on the human body.
Voen. med. zhur. no.10:49-53 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

ACC NR: AT6036616

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0300/0302

AUTHOR: Parin, V. V.; Agadzhanyan, N. A.; Kuznotsov, A. G.; Barer, A. S.; Isabayeva, V. A.; Mirrakhimov, M. M.; Davydov, G. A.; Kalinichenko, I. R.; Korobova, A. A.; Karpova, L. I.; Nikulina, G. A.; Tikhomirov, Ye. P.; Sokol, Ye. A.; Gavrilov, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Establishing the possibility of using alpine acclimatization for the preparation and training of cosmonauts [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 300-302

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, high altitude physiology, alpine acclimatization, cosmonaut training

ABSTRACT:

Tasks of the present study were to:

1. Conduct complex physiological and clinical investigations during the process of acclimatization at altitudes of 3300 to 4100 m.

Card 1/4

ACC NR: AT6036616

2. Study the influence of alpine acclimatization on human tolerance to extremal spaceflight factors.
3. Study the comparative resistance of alpine inhabitants, valley inhabitants, and alpinists to extremal factors.
4. Develop a system of alpine acclimatization for cosmonauts and issue recommendations on the application of alpine acclimatization for the preparation and training of cosmonauts and on the creation of alpine camps for cosmonauts.

Acclimatization was conducted at the alpine station of the Kirgiz State Medical Institute (Tuya-Ashu mountain pass, altitude, 3300 to 4100 m). A total of 28 male subjects were studied of whom: 11 were indigenous to alpine conditions as farmers of the Tien-Shan--Parnir region (2000 to 2500 m), 11 were valley inhabitants, and 6 were accomplished alpinists. The following indices were studied under alpine conditions and using test stands: Functional condition of the central nervous system; external respiratory and cardiovascular system function; some biochemical indices; the state of the blood coagulation and anticoagulation capacity; and in separate experiments; cerebral circulation using an electroplethysmographic method.

Card 2/4

ACC NR: AT6036616

The experiments showed that after 45 days of alpine acclimatization, human tolerance to prolonged, back-chest accelerations (8 to 10 G) was improved. This was reflected in a relative increase in the amplitude of rheoencephalograms for all subjects and consequently, improved cerebral circulation and lowered pulse rate. EKG changes indicated that the heart was undergoing less strain after alpine acclimatization. After residence in alpine conditions, a decrease in basic metabolic indices and a slight increase in arterial blood oxygen saturation was noted in alpine inhabitants during accelerations.

A study of heat tolerance showed that there was a drop in basic physiological parameters (heat accumulation and basal metabolism) after alpine acclimatization in all three groups. These changes were more pronounced in indigenous alpine inhabitants and less pronounced in alpinists.

The resistance of the organism to hypoxia before and after acclimatization was studied using two approaches; exposure to a certain "altitude ceiling" in a pressure chamber and a method of reverse respiration using a spirograph first filled with atmospheric air. In the latter case as a measure of oxygen consumption, oxygen content under the bell jar of the spirograph decreased and exhaled carbon dioxide was chemically absorbed.

Card 3/4

ROZENFEL'D, B.A. (Moskva); KARPOVA, L.M. (Moskva)

Symmetric semi-Riemannian spaces. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; mat.
no. 1:100-116 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720910003-9

1. R. S. 1970

Lend-lease war loan - states over algebraic, i.e., "N. Azerb.SSR,
let off U.S. banks, 1945, amount 154,916,6.

(MRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720910003-9"

IGNATOVA, I.I.; KARPOVA, L.N.; ZHIL'TSOVA, I.G.

Synthesis of minerals of the aluminum phosphate group. Geokhimiia
no.11:1355-1363 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted March 27, 1965.

GRIGORENKO, N.P., kand. med. nauk, otv. red.; LECNOV, A.N., zam. otv. red.; SPERANSKIY, V.S., dots. red.; ZHERDIN, I.V., prof., red.; KARPOVA, L.P., dots., red.; PETROV, K.M., zasl. vrach RSFSR, red.; KARPOVA, P.V., kand. med. nauk, red.

[Papers on the anatomy of the circulatory system] Sbornik nauchnykh rabot po anatomii krovenosnoi sistemy. Volgograd, Nizhne-Volzhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 2 v.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Volgograd. Meditsinskiy institut. 2. Glavnyy vrach Oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera Volgogradskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Petrov). 3. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Volgogradskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Grigorenko, Speranskiy).

KARPOVA, L.P.

"Technology of clothing manufacture" by S.I. Rusakov and
others. Reviewed by L.P. Karpova. Shvein. prom. no.1:33-34
Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Clothing industry)
(Rusakov, S.I.)

AMENUEL', Irina Abramovna; KARPOVA, L.P., retsenzent; BOKODINA,
L.V., retsenzent; RYCHEKOVA, O.I., red.

[Technology of dressmaker-type women's clothing] Tekhnika
logiiia zhenskogo legkogo plat'ia. Minskva, Legkataa indu-
striia, 1965. 151 p. (MIRA 18:8)

KAREPOVA, L.YE.

PHASE I BOOK ILLUSTRATION SOA/1867

Akademya nauk SSSR

Stroyeniye veshchestva i spektroskopija (Structure of Matter and Spectroscopy) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 113 p. Printed in inserted. 2,300 copies printed.

אלא נסח בירב מילון זכרן ערך

Ed. i E. V. Astakhov, Professor; Tech. Ed. i T.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for physicists and chemists interested in spectroscopic methods of research on the structure of molecules and related problems.

COVERAGE: The articles contained in this collection were

taken from the editorial files of *Science*, *Nature*, *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, and *Analyst*, and are concerned with spectroscopic methods in research on the structure of molecules, the hydrogen bond, isotopic effects, problems in magnetooptics, the structure of aqueous solutions of electrolytes, and the chemistry of complex compounds. Research activities of the Institute are summarized.

The authors thank Ya. S. Boprov and V. J. Neoporen for their interest.

Rabinovich, I. B. [Gor'kiy Gosudarstvenny universitet im. N. I. Lobachevskogo]. Effect of Displacement of Hydrogen by Deuterium on the Molal Volume of Liquids

ZHUDRO, Ye.N., zasluzhennaya uchitel'nitsa shkoly RSFSR
KARPOVA, N.A.

Experimental work of students at the municipal experimental station ~~of the young naturalists.~~ Bio. v. shkole no. 6:74-75.
M-D '61. (. MA 14:11)

1. Moskovskaya gosrodskaya stantsiya yunakov (for Karpova).
(Moscow--Agriculture--Study and teaching)

KARPOVA, M.F.

Iontophoresis treatment with sodium para-aminosalicylate in
tuberculosis in children. Probl.tub. 39 no.2:100-102 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)
1. Iz sanatoriya dlya detey, bol'nykh akriivnymi formami tuberkuloza (glavnyy vrach S.V. Agisheva), Fergana, Uzbekskoy SSR.
(SALICYLIC ACID) (ELECTROPHORESIS) (TUBERCULOSIS)

KARPOVA, M.I.; STEPANOV, S.A.

Experimental study of the harmful effect of grain dust.
Gig. i san. 28 no.7:28-32 J1 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Saratovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
sel'skoy gigiyeny i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii
Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KARPOVA, M.I. (Saratov)

Improvement of working conditions on threshing floors. Gig.truda
i prof.zab. no.11:51-52 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Saratovskiy institut sel'skoy gigiyeny.
(THRESHING-HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

KARPOVA, M.P., dotsent, kand.fiziko-matem.muk; IDOL', N.B., assistent

Corrugated rail wear. Trudy NIIZHT no.31:21-31 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Railroads—Rails—Testing)

OSTAPCHUK, G.M.; KARPOVA, M.P.; BUNDEL', Yu.G.; REUTOV, O.A.

Isomerization of n-propyl radical in bromoform solution.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1534-1536 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.

KHROVA, N.

SIROTIN, Aleksandr Semenovich; KARPOVA, N., red.

[Five-year task in labor productivity can be achieved in four years] Piatiletnee zadanie po proizvoditel'nosti truda - v chetyre goda. [Kalinin] Kalininskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 22 p.

(MIRA 11:7)

1. Brigadir brigady selsarey-montazhnikov telezhechnogo tsekha Kalininskogo vagonostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Sirotin)
(Kalinin--Railroads--Cars)

KHIGEROVICH, M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KARPOVA, N., inzh.; NIKITINA, N.,
inzh.

Improving the quality of mortars and concretes by adding plasticizing powders. Na stroy.Mosk. 2 no.6:22 Je '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

(Plasticizers) (Concrete) (Mortar)

SPESHNEVA, Z.V., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennych nauk; KARPOVA, N.A.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Method of determining the percentage of pure wool yield in
spring fleeces. Trudy "Ask.-Nov." 6:78-86 '57. (MIRA 11:12)
(Wool)

KARPOVA, N.A.

Controlled development of fine-wool ram lambs of the Askanya breed. Agrobiologija no.4:544-552 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva stepnykh rayonov imeni M.F. Ivanova "Askaniya-Nova".
(Sheep breeds)

SOV/20-123-1-5/56

AUTHOR: Karpova, N.A.

TITLE: On Contact Schemes for Monotone Functions (O kontaktnykh skhemakh
dlya monotonykh funktsiy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 1, pp 25-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \prec (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$ denote that $\alpha_i \leq \beta_i$ for all i ,
 $1 \leq i \leq n$. The function $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is called monotone if for all
 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n), (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$, for which $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \prec (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$,it holds: $f(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \leq f(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$. Consider the realization
of monotone functions in the class of all contact schemes (class A)
and in the class of schemes of closing contacts (class B). Let $L^+(f)$ be the number of contacts in a minimal scheme of the class B
realizing the given function f . Let $L(f)$ be the number of contacts
in the minimal scheme of the class A used for the realization of f .Let $\lambda(f) = \frac{L^+(f)}{L(f)}$.Theorem: There exists a sequence of functions f_n (f_n depends on n
arguments) for which $\lambda(f_n) \geq 3/2$.

Card 1/2 There are 4 figures.

137-58-4-7428

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 156 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Karpova, N. A.

TITLE: The Automation of Welding Processes (Avtomatizatsiya svarochnykh protsessov)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1957, Nr 7, pp 16-17

ABSTRACT: A communication is presented on the introduction of resistance, semiautomatic and automatic welding at the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant. Examples are presented of the automation of welding operations making for reduction in cost and an increase in labor productivity.

I. M.

1. Resistance welding--Applications--USSR 2. Arc welding--Applications--USSR

Card 1/1

KARPOVA, N.A.

135-7-6/16

SUBJECT: USSR/Welding

AUTHOR: Karpova, N.A., Engineer

TITLE: Automatic Facing of Cutting Tools. (Avtomaticheskaya naplavka reshushchego instrumenta).

PERIODICAL: "Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo", 1957, # 7, pp 17-18, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes production of mills as practiced at the author's plant - by welding high-speed steel into longitudinal grooves on 500 mm long cylindrical billets which are subsequently cut into discs. Welding is performed on a special holding device consisting of a bed with a headstock and a tailstock, and two parallel guides for the welding device. A rod of high-speed steel "P-18" is laid on the rounded bottom of each groove in the billet. The rods are fastened in place by arc welding, and the assembled billet is preheated in an oven to 500-700°C. Then the rods are welded to the grooves. This filling, up to a level equal with the periphery of the billet, or higher, is done by arc welding under flux in one pass for each groove.

The technology of work processes are specified in full detail, including size and shape of grooves; the grade and the prepara-

Card 1/2

135-7-6/16

TITLE: Automatic Facing of Cutting Tools. (Avtomacheskaya naplavka rezushchego instruments).

tion of flux and pre-heating and post-heating.

The chemical composition of facing metal after welding is the following: 0.75 - 0.9 % C; 3-4 % Cr; 12-14 % W; 0.6-1% V; 0.5-0.75 % Mn; 0.4-0.5% Si; not over 0.03 % S and not over 0.03 % P. Though tungsten and vanadium burn out markedly during welding. Tests of one hundred mills of various size have shown that the durability of faced mills is not inferior to those made in one piece of high-speed steel.

The method is now being further improved and tried in production of other complex cutting tools. The economy of high-speed steel achieved by the described facing, amounts to 80-90%.

ASSOCIATION: Kirovskiy Chelyabinskij Zavod (Chelyabinsk Kirov Plant).

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

KARPOVA, N. A.

FILE I BOOK NO. 100000000000
27/7/82
Production of Autogenous Welding
Equipment
Manufacture of autogenous welding equipment
and its application in the production of
steel structures. 1979. 519 p. 10,000 copies printed.

PLAT. N. V. KALININ, Bureau of Technical Equipment
Technical Bureau P. S. Tikhonov
Technical Bureau, N. V. Tikhonov
Research, Development and
Technical Bureau, N. V. Tikhonov
Research, Development and
Technical Bureau, N. V. Tikhonov
N. V. Tikhonov, Bureau of Technical Equipment
etc.

Frontpiece: This book is directed for production and design engineers,
as well as technical workers.
Contents: The material presented in this book is intended for
designers and workers in the production of
autogenous welding equipment and its
application in the production of
steel structures. The book contains
information on the basic principles of
welding, quality control, as well as
various methods of welding, such as
electrode, plasma, flame, etc. It also
contains information on the
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characteristics of various
welding processes and their
application in the production of
steel structures.

AUTOMATION AND AUTOMATIC WELDING

1. Production of Metal Products (Vorob'ev, A. A., Engineer)
 - Autogenous welding
 - Plasma-arc welding
 - Electron-beam welding
 162
122
127
120
2. Autogenous Welding in Tractor Building (Gerasimov, E. I. and
B. A. Evstropov, Engineers)
 - Autogenous welding and the
welding of the frame and
welding of the body
 - Autogenous welding of a cluster gear
 - Autogenous welding conveyor
 151
152
123
125
3. Autogenous Welding in Container and Boiler Manufacturing (Bobkovskiy,
N. S., Engineer)
 - Characterization and automation of welding processes
 - Automation of preparation and assembly operations in boiler
building
 151
120
203

Mechanization and Automation (cont.)

4. Autogenous Welding for Production of Welded Pipe (Spiridonov, V. A. and
E. I. Spiridonov, Engineers)
 - Automation of the pipe cutting and bending
 - Automation of the pipe welding
 - Automation of the pipe welding
 - Automation of the pipe welding
 127
120
120
120
5. Automation of Vibro-welding Equipment (Pavlenko, V. I. and
S. V. Chudakov, Engineers)
 - Automation of Vibro-welding Equipment (Pavlenko, V. I. and
S. V. Chudakov, Engineers)
 - Automation of Vibro-welding Equipment (Pavlenko, V. I. and
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S. V. Chudakov, Engineers)
 - Automation of Vibro-welding Equipment (Pavlenko, V. I. and
S. V. Chudakov, Engineers)
 127
120
120
120
120
120
6. Mechanization of Electrode Production (Zhdanov, S. N., Engineer)
 - Mechanization for preparation and heating of roofing
concrete
 - Mechanization of casting
 127
120

CONT'D

KOBZEV, I.F., inzh.; KARPOVA, N.A., inzh.

Automatic welding of the S-100 tractor frame joints. Svar.proizv.
no.6:30-32 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Chelyabinskij traktornyj zavod.
(Tractors--Welding)

KARPOVA, N.A.; MARKOVA, N.G.

State of the acid-base equilibrium in operations with artificial
blood circulation. Uch. trudy GMI no.19:108-112 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii Fiziologicheskogo otdela
TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Gor'kvenskogo
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. Kirova.

BRODETSKIY, G.G.; KARPOVA, N.D.

Manufacture of refractories from Arkalyk deposit clays. Ogneupory
29 no.2:53-55 '64. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

LANDE, P.A.; KARPOVA, N.D.

Reconditioning damaged refractory articles. Ogneupory. 26 no.8:
383-384 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Refractory materials--Maintenance and repair)

LANDE, P.A.; KARPOVA, N.D.

Increasing the resistance of stopper materials for high-capacity
steel-pouring ladles. Ogneupory 28 no.2:53-57 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Chelyabinskij metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Refractory materials)

BRODETSKIY, G.G.; KARPOVA, N.D.

Decreasing losses of metal during the pouring of steel. Metallurg
10 no.2:19-20 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Chelyabinskij metallurgicheskiy zavod.

KAZAKOV, Ye. I.; KARPOVA, N.-F.; MELENT'YEV, P. N.; CHEPIK, A. Ya.;
Prinimal uchastiye: CHURSIN, P. M.

Composition of tars obtained in the pyrolysis of brown coals
in a fluidized bed. Trudy IGI 17:152-156 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Coal-tar products) (Fluidization)

L 24131-65 EWI(m)/EWP(n)/T/EWA(d)/EMP(l)/EMP(u)/EMP(t) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AF5002179

S/0032/65/031/001/0103/0107, //

AUTHORS: Arone, R. G.; Karpova, N. G.

TITLE: On cold brittleness of steel in conditions of the planar stressed state

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 1, 1965, 103-107

TOPIC TAGS: steel, metal failure, metal fatigue, brittleness / St3 steel, 10G2S
steel, LATR 1 autotransformer

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted upon the brittle fracture of tubular shaped steel specimens, using two types of specimens. A sketch of the specimen configuration is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosures. The objectives of the experiments were to bring about the brittle fracture of steel in the planar stressed state under conditions of deep cooling, and also to investigate the effect of stress concentrators upon the strength of an article. Figure 2 on the Enclosures is a schematic diagram of the testing apparatus used. The tests were divided into four categories: 1) internal pressure with simultaneous axial tensile stress; 2) only internal pressure; 3) only axial tensile stress; 4) internal pressure with axial compression. Steels St.3 and 10G2S were tested at temperatures of -196° and also in the range -70 to +20°. A photograph is given of several specimens subjected

Card. 1/4

L 24131-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002179

2

to destructive testing at room temperature; examples of both specimens with and without stress concentrators are given. A table lists stress, strain, strength limit, and test control parameters of the specimens. The authors attempt to distinguish between plastic and brittle fracture and discuss the role of stress concentration, mode of preparation, temperature, and steel type upon the observed appearance of the destroyed specimens. The tests were directed by V. A. Baldin.
Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroytel'stva i konstruktsii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Steel Construction)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: M

NO REF Sov: 007

OTHER: 002

Card 2/4

L 24131-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002179

ENCLOSURE: 01

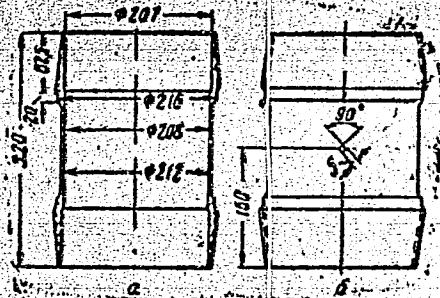


Fig. 1. Sketch of a tubular specimen
a- without stress concentrators,
b- with two stress concentrators

Card 3/4

L 24131-65
ACCESSION NR: AF5002179

ENCLOSURE: 02

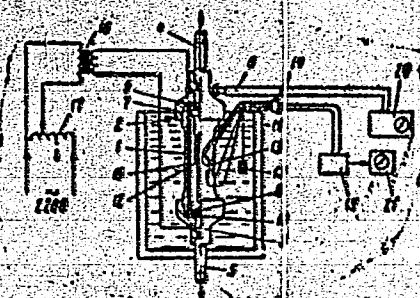


Fig. 2. Schematic of test set-up:
14 - distributor block; 15 - compensating relay; 16 - thermal insulation; 17 - autotransformer LATR-1; 18 - reduction transformer 222/36v; 19 - throw switch; 20 - pump station; 21 - electronic measurer of deformation. Remaining components are described in the text.

Card 4/4